

up an otherwise dull occasion." So you don't have the situation the Cherokee Nation that you had in the Osage Nation so much at this particular time.

#### INDIAN LAW AND WHITE MAN'S LAW-LEGAL SYSTEM

But this was a problem that the missionaries had and one that they were very slow to cope with. In fact, I guess it was one that never got coped with. But there were certain--I always like to trace this Cherokee history through certain areas, and I don't think I'll be infringing upon the speech that we're going to hear later from Earl Boyd Pierce when I talk about the era that I think is easiest to see in advancement of the Cherokees' end. Also, because I am a lawyer by training, this is an area that I know something about. You can see the development of the Cherokee civilization the Age of Sequoyah very clearly--in the changes with regard to the laws of murder. The Cherokees had a--Col. Hagerstrand talked about last week--like the Jewish people had a City of Refuge. E-Cho-Ta, not new E-Cho-Ta, but the historic E-Cho-Ta was their City of Refuge. And a murderer could go to the city of E-Cho-Ta, and there could take refuge. Now, how was murder regulated among the Cherokees before they adopted White Man's law? Well, it was by clan revenge. A murderer, I guess, --one member of the clan was a murder of all members of the clan, and the clan took the revenge. If I were a member of the Wolf clan, and I--one of my clansmen had been killed by a member of Blind Savana clan, for example. We would atone for that murderer simply by taking a life of a member of the Blind Savana clan. It didn't have to be the person who committed the murder. The first law the Cherokees enacted in 1808 was a law abolishing clan revenge for murder. And substituted in its place a light force group to regulate. Now, this was something that I think was very good, and one of the reasons the Cherokees were able to adapt so easily that they did